Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1706.] PHILADELPHIA: TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 27, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

For Hamburgh,

THE SHIP

DOMINICK TERRY,

JACOB DEHART, *Master*,

Having great part of her cargo engaged.—For freight apply to

Jesse & Robert Waln.

February 26 6

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,

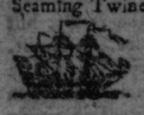
At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—

HAVE FOR SALE,

38 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of chests
Sail Canvafs, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Muslinets, in packages suitable for the West-India market
Nails assorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in casks;

And at New-York, on board the ship Diana, from Liverpool, expected round as soon as the navigation is open,

Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Purple Brown, Patent White, White Lead, Red Lead } PAINTS
Colcothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming Twine



Ship DIANA,
For Sale or Charter.

ALSO,

Brig AMAZON.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

January 1. eodtf

For Savannah,

The fast sailing Ship

SWIFT PACKET,

(a regular trader)

PATRICK GRIBBEN, *master*,

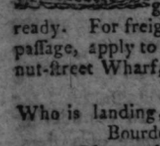
WILL sail on the 10th inst. (ice permitting) has handsome accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to the master on boord, at Bickley's wharf, above Market-street, or

N. & J. Frazier,
No. 95, South Front-street.

February 3. 6

For Amsterdam,

The Ship



FARMER,

JOHN M'COLLOM, Master;

WILL sail in a few days, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or passage, apply to the master on board, at Walnut-street Wharf, or to

JOHN SAVAGE.

Who is landing, out of the said Ship, from Bourdeaux, and for sale,

Claret in hhds.

White Wine in quarter casks
Claret in cases, of a superior quality
Fontiniac, Santerne, Lunille } Wines in cases
Prunes in boxes

Novembe 24.

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow

GOOD HOPE

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.
No. 151, South Second-street.

Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madera, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf

Twenty Dollars Reward,

FOR taking up a runaway servant Girl, named Abigail Miller, latterly calling herself Betsey Smith, and sending her to North Front-street, No. 45. She is of a chunky make, and very dark complexion, with round features, and black bushy hairs probably much altered by paint and powders, as she is supposed to be secreted in houses of ill fame, though no more than fifteen years of age.

February 19. co2w

House and Lots, *in Bordentown.*

TO BE SOLD, a handsome two story House, with the Lot on which it is erected, situated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The house is forty two feet in front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main street, and extends with the same breadth to back street. Also, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, separated from the former by back street. One third only of the purchase money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, such credit will be given as the purchaser may chuse. This property will be sold free of all incumbrances, and an indisputable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, residing in Bordentown, near the premises, who will shew the same, or of

PETER THOMSON,
Conveyancer, No. 144, Market-street.

December 2. 3awtf

IN THE PRESS,

AND SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED,

(Price 25 Cents)

Reflections on Monroe's View

OF THE CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTIVE,

As published in the

GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES,

Under the signature of

SCIPIO,

In which the commercial warfare of France is traced to the French faction in this country as its source, and the motives of the opposition to the measures of the United States are exposed

Feb. 2.

Public Sale of Real Estates.

On THURSDAY Evening, the 15th of February next, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Merchants' Coffee-house in Second-street, at 6 o'clock in the evening, the following

ESTATES.

No. 1. A two story brick House, with 2 two story frame Buildings, on a lot 20 feet front and 100 feet deep; also, a vacant Lot of 40 feet square, with the privilege of an alley to go thereto. This interest has lately been let for 200 dollars per annum, and is situated in Christian-street, between Front and Second-streets, the second house from Mr. Caleb Ash's.

No 2. A three story brick House, situate at the north east corner of Chesnut streets, being 14 feet on Second-street, and 20 feet on Chesnut-street, now in the tenure of Mr. Morange, at the yearly rent of 400 dollars, and is deemed one of the best stands for the sale of dry goods in this city.

No. 3. A handsome well finished three story brick House, 20 feet front and 100 feet deep, situate in Fifth-street, between Market and Arch-streets, No. 40. This ouse is built and finished in the modern style, is in complete repair, with double cellars under the whole There is a cistern of rain water in the yard; and the house is at present let for 600 dollars per annum with the taxes.

No. 4. A three story brick House, situate in Plumb-street, between Second and Third street, being 20 feet front and 130 feet deep, at present occupied by Robert Kenny.

No. 5. A three story brick House, on the bank side of Front-street, No. 171 North, going thro' to Water-street, where it is five story. It is 20 feet front and 48 feet deep, in complete repair, and is rented for 600 dollars per annum.

The conditions of Sale are, one quarter cash, one quarter in 6 months, one quarter in 9 months, and one quarter in 12 months.

Philadelphia, Jan. 12, 1798. 3aw

☞ On account of the present bad weather, the above sale is postponed until Thursday evening, the first day of March, at 6 o,clock. Feb. 16.

Valuable Property for Sale.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known Estate, called SHREWSBURY FARM, formerly the residence of General John Cadwalader, situate on Sassafras River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and consist of a handsome Dwelling House, two large Barns with Cow-houses, Stables for fifty horses, a spacious treading floor under cover, a granary, two Overseer's houses, two ranges of two story buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houses, a Smoak house, &c. &c.—The whole Estate being nearly surrounded by water, it requires but little fencing, and has a good Shad and Herring fishery. It is conveniently situated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a short sail from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on the premises; also, a variety of excellent fruits of different kinds. The soil is mostly a rich loom.—The whole will be sold together, or divided into smaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently situated) as may suit the purchaser. The Stock on said Farm, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c. will also be disposed of.——For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS, on the premises, or to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL, JUN.

February 24. 22w6w

JUST ARRIVED,

In the Ship Star, Joseph Woodman, master, from London,

50 crates Queens' Ware, assorted to suit West India market
40 hogsheads Whiting
1500 bushels good House Coals

ALSO—JUST LANDED,

400 barrels prime Beef, Boston and New-York
50 barrels Pork
150 hhds. Havana Molasses
Woolen Cloths, Blaukets, Hard Ware } assorted in packages
Ravens Duck
Window Glass in boxes, British, of various sizes
Black quart Bottles, in hampers of 1 grose each
A general assortment of Queens' Ware, in crates
Fowling Pieces and Pistols, in cases
Basket fine Salt, in hogsheads

FOR SALE BY

Thos. & John Ketland.

February 15 3tiM

Salisbury Estate.

THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the meantime for going into Blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.

Dec. 1. 3awtf

Surveyor General's Office,

December 2, 1797.

ON a release of survey of 433 acres, 68 perches of land, situate in lower Smithfield township Northampton county, surveyed to William Wills, per warrant of 2d March, 1786, the Deputy Surveyor hath made the following note, viz,

This land claimed by heirs of Lewis Gordon and George Taylor, not known by what right.—Certified for Daniel Broadhead, Esq. Surveyor General—William Parker.

The first Monday in March next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on the above caveat, or any others interested or concerned therein, they having at least thirty days notice for John Hall, Secretary of the Land Office.

N. Lufborough.

January 26 §tiF2wtm

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a Certificate to HANNAH SHELLY, of Oxted Cottage, in the County of Surrey, in Great-Britain, Spinster, or her assigns, for two thousand five hundred and sixty-two dollars twenty-three cents, in the deferred stock of the United States, was lost in the ship Peggy, Capt. Hyer, bound from Philadelphia to London in the year 1796. The subscriber, the said Hannah Shelly, intends to apply to the Treasury of the United States, for a renewal of the said Certificate.

HANNAH SHELLY.

Feb. 23. 1aw6w.

THE term of Co-partnership between the subscribers, trading under the firm of John Miller, jun. and Co. expires this day, and by mutual consent will not be renewed. The debts and concerns of the same will be settled by John Miller, Jun. to whom all those indebted to the partnership are earnestly requested to make payment to, without delay.

JOHN MILLER, Jun.
ALEXANDER J. MILLER.

February 19 §tf

FOR SALE, BY

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

No. 8, Chesnut street,

A quantity BENGAL GOODS,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Gurrahs	Mamoodies
Baftas	Sannas
Guzzenas	Panda Coffaes
Guzzies	Emertics
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

British Dry Goods,

ALSO,

Forty puncheons of high proof Rum.

February 19 5

Alex. J. Miller & James Davis,

Having entered into partnership under the firm of

Alexander J. Miller & Co.

INFORM their friends in town and country, that they have opened a Wholesale Dry Good Store, at No. 64, South Front Street, Philadelphia; where they now have, and intend keeping a general assortment of *India, German, Irish, French* and *British* Manufactures for sale, on advantageous terms for cash or a short credit.

February 19 §tf

For Sale by the Subscriber,

Forty-nine bales of Muslins, being the remains of the ship India's last cargo from Calcutta, and will be sold low,

7 Boxes of Umbrellas
25 Pipes of finest particular Madeira wine, of the vintage of 1795.

Mordecai Lewis.

February 19 d2w

A PRINT.

THE Print, representing GENERAL WASHINGTON and his family, all whole lengths in one groupe, will be ready for delivery by the 15th of March next.

An unfinished impression is to be seen at Mr. M'Elwee's looking-glass store No. 70 South Fourth Street.

The subscription will close on the 10th of March next. Subscribers may depend on having the best Prints at *one guinea and an half.* To non-subscribers, the price will be two guineas.

February 19.

FOR SALE,

A quantity of CALF SKINS, in the rough, and some horse leather. Apply to

ROBERT SMITH & Co.

No. 58, South Front street.

Feb. 15. d2w

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Subscriber, an insolvent debtor, confined in the common goal of the County of Cape May in the state of New Jersey, hath presented his petition to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the said county, praying that they would attend to hear what can be alledged for or against his liberation, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "an act for the relief of insolvent debtors," passed the 26th day of January 1798—And the the said court did appoint Monday the 26th day of March next for the purpose aforesaid; to meet at the Court House in the Middle Precinct, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon of the said day, of which his creditors are requested to take notice.

CHARLES ALLEN.

Cape May, Feb. 8, 1798.

Feb. 14—12w5w

Prison Manufactory.

FOR SALE,

At the Prison of the City and County of Philadelphia,

Cut Nails of all sizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads, Spriggs, saddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Saddlers Thread

Also—Sawed Marble, suitable for currier's tables, tomb and hea stones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, slabs, facia, window heads, sills, &c.

All which may be had on reasonable terms.

Shoes made and Weaving done at said Prison at a moderate price.

Orders from a distance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the prison, will be attended to.

December 26. mth6m

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

Also, for Sale,

Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water street, between Mulberry and Sassafras Streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and area very desirable situation for a a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

Notice.

☞ The ship STAR from London will commence discharging to-morrow morning at Walnut street wharf, where consignees are requested to send their permits immediately.

February 26

This Day is Published,

By JOHN ORMROD,

No. 41, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia,

A PLAN FOR THE CONDUCT OF

FEMALE EDUCATION,

In Boarding Schools, Private Families, and Public Seminaries.

By ERASMUS DARWIN, M.D. F.R.S.

Author of Zoonomia, and of the Botanic Garden.

To which are added,

RUDIMENTS OF TASTE,

IN A SERIES OF LETTERS,

From a MOTHER to her DAUGHTERS.

Embellished with an elegant Frontispiece.

(Price, neatly bound, gilt and lettered, one dollar.)

CONTENTS.

The Female Character, Music and Dancing, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Languages, Physiognomy, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Natural History, Rudiments of Taste, Beauty, Grace, Drawing and Embroidery, Perspective, Heathen Mythology, Polite Literature, Novels, Arts and Sciences, Morals, Compassion, Veracity, Prudence, Justice, Chastity, Fortitude, Bad Sulnels, Temperance, Religion, Address, Conversation, Exercise, Dumb Bells, Air, Bed-rooms, Fire grates, Care of the Shape, Cold Bath, Dress, Ear rings, Powder, Amusements, Chess, Punishments, Rewards, Motives, Lisping, Stammering, Squinting, Involuntary Motions, Swelled Fingers, and Kibed Heels, Beds, Rheumatism, Diet, New Milk, Economy, School-education, uses of, Catalogue of suitable Books.

ALSO JUST PUBLISHED,

The Looking Glass for the Mind,

OR,

The JUVENILE FRIEND;

Being a valuable collection of interesting and miscellaneous incidents, calculated to exhibit to young minds the happy effects of youthful innocence and filial affection—In prose and verse. Designed to improve and amuse the rising generation. Embellished with an elegant Frontispiece and seventy-three Cuts. Price 75 cents.

Feb. 26 3t

Baskenridge—for sale

IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Passaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house is a very convenient one, and a small expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrafted Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.

Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To save trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.

No. 78, Chesnut treet.

February 2. eodtf

Landing this day,

From on board the schooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Master,

80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,

FOR SALE BY

George Latimer & Son.

november 9. 6

Boston Glass Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glass is now commenced at the Glass House in Boston.

It is needless to say any thing of the excellent quality of the Boston Glass, as it is so well known throughout the United States to be in every respect greatly superior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any size commonly used; and may be constantly had by applying to *Charles F. Kupfer*, at the Glass House.

Orders from the distant States to be addressed to Mr. *Samuel Gore*, Court-street, Boston.

☞ Two or three good Glass makers are wanted at the above works; such as can produce recommendations for good behavior, may be sure of employ, by application to Mr. *George L. Lindt*, at the works. Men without families will be preferred. However unacquainted with the method of making Crown Window Glass, they will meet with the same encouragement.

Boston, January 16 2.—12w6w

Just Published,

And to be had at the Book-stores of Messrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,

OBSERVATIONS

On the Causes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.

To which is annexed,

AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting interesting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Icteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occasioned so much distress and mortality, at different periods, in several of the seaport towns of the United States of America.

BY WILLIAM CURRIE,

Felow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and Member of the American Philosophical Society.

Feb. 1—*3m§

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Patterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

November 15. §

Three or four Single Gentlemen,

may be accommodated with

Genteel Boarding and Lodging,

On reasonable terms, by applying at No. 31, North-street, between Fifth and Sixth-streets.

February 23. eod3t

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-street,

The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,

John Green, commander, from Bengal,

Consisting of

Baftas, of various qualities and prices,

Coffaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzey do.
Humhums	Charconna Dores
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmul do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Sillerfoy
Piniascoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Persians of various col.
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.

Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods

Of the Ganges are now open to sale at that commodious store the north west corner of Market and Fourth-streets.

Also—A few Bales of Madrass Hkfs. of elegant patterns and best colours

February 8. dtf

FOR SALE,

By WHARTON & LEWIS,

No 115 South Front Street.

A quantity of Tanner's Oil,
4th proof Jamaica Rum, 1st and 2d proof Brandy, } entitled to drawback.
Madeira Wine,
Juniper Berries, &c. &c.

Feb. 9 eodtf

St. Croix Sugars.

26 hogsheads best ST. CROIX SUGAR,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN NIXON & Co.

Feb. 9 fm&wtf

Wanted,

An active, cleanly, industrious woman to cook and do the business of the kitchen. Such a one will be allowed good wages, and no other need apply.—Enquire of the Printer.

February 7 §

Ran away from the Subscriber,

On the 24th January last,

A Black Woman, named *Zelime.*

SHE is of a middling sized stature, thick lips, marked with the small pox in the face—She carried off a bundle of linen with her. Whoever takes her up and brings her to the subscriber, at No. 181, Arch-street, corner of Fourth-street, shall receive two Dollars reward.

J. LAZELLES.

N. B. Whoever harbors said Girl after this notice, shall be prosecuted to the severity of the law.

February 10. §3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of *WILLIAM COMPTON*, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to furnish their accounts, duly attested. And those who are indebted to said estate, are earnestly solicited to make immediate payment, to either of the subscribers.

Isaac Cathrall,
John Haworth,
Samuel Wilcox, } Administrators.

January 27 ws&w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Peter Gill late of the District of Southwark, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers; and those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts duly attested, to

John Murphy,
Peter Scravendyke,
Thomas Farrell, } Executors,

January 16. *awaw&w

Lately Published,

And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

(Price 3-8ths of a dollar)

Observations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The History of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION against

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication presents a concise statemtnt of the base means practised by the Jacobins of the United States to asperse the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile their disorganizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Muhlenburg and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money.

☞ A discount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for CASH. Orders to be addressed to Mr. YOUNG.

February 9.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales

For DRY GOODS.

Monday { Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, south Front-street, / Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-street.

Tuesday { Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No 73 south Front-street. / Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-street.

Wednesday { Afternoon—Peter Benson, No. 74 south Third-street.

Thursday { Forenoon—Edward Fox. / Afternoon—John Connelly.

Friday { Forenoon—William Shannon. / Afternoon—John Connelly.

Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benson.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, *FEBRUARY* 27.

To the Editor of the United States Gazette.

No. II.

SIR,

When a man has lived in a ſtate of affluence, and ſunk ſuddenly from it into indigence, he is naturally led to pauſe, and to take a retroſpect of his paſt life, in ſearch of thoſe cauſes which have produced his depreſſion. Whilſt in proſperity, his anxiety was extended abroad, in purſuit of increaſing gains. An enlargement of his poſſeſſions ſo engroſſed his ſolicitude, that his attention was not ſuffered to return home, to watch over, and protect, what he had already obtained. from thoſe ſecret cauſes which were unobſervedly operating his deſtruction. But when deſtruction has actually overtaken him, his attention is arreſted—but it is then too late to prevent the evil. All he then can do, is to vent unavailing lamentations over his departed affluence, and perhaps execrate his careleſſneſs in not detecting the cauſes in their approach, that he might have averted their ruinous effects.—Such, alſo, is the caſe with a nation. When it is proſperous, a deſigning government may make rapid and lengthy ſtrides towards deſpotiſm or toward its ruin, and not awaken the vigalence of thoſe who are threatened. But when the ſcene is changed, and the nation is balancing on the brink of ruin, or actually plunged, then the national vigilance is rouſed; in the firſt place, to execute vengeance upon thoſe who have been actively inſtrumental in bringing evil upon it; and in the ſecond, to mourn over its departed proſperity, and to execrate its ſtupidity, by reaſon of which it has been involved in its irremediable calamity.

By attending to the hiſtory of the French agents in our country, ſince the year 1793, I much misjudge, if we do not find that the United States exemplify the firſt of the two poſitions; and *I much more* deceive myſelf, if it is not now nearly ready to verify the ſecond by executing vengeance upon thoſe who have been inſtrumental in ſacrificing its proſperity. For, ſhould this country be involved in a war with France, it will be remembered, by thoſe who have to ſuſtain the hurthen of it, that it has been induced by the French partizans in this country; thoſe who have uniformly oppoſed the intereſts of the United States in favour of France. And, in caſe of a war, it will then be neceſſary for them, either to head the ſtrongeſt party, and ſhelter themſelves under its force, or to ſubmit at diſcretion; and it *may* be a ſerious queſtion *with them*, what *will* be the *diſcretion* of a juſtly incenſed nation, fighting under the ſacred banner of its favourite government, in defence of its deareſt poſſeſſions Bold aſſertion, and fluent prevarication will not then avail; nor will it then anſwer to *change* their ſides; for thoſe who have in a time of national ſecurity, with deliberate calculation, deſerted the national intereſt, or wantonly ſacrificed it, will, in a time of national danger, be marked with diſtruſt, and treated with that national ſeverity which inſult and injury juſtly inſpire.

I ſhall not attempt to trace the hiſtory of the French influence, and French intereſt in the United States, ſince the year 1793. It has ſo often been done, that thoſe who are now unacquainted with it, would probably remain unenlightened, though it ſhould be repeated many times. To remain uninformed, they muſt have ſhut their eyes on evidence, cloſed their ears againſt information, and obſtinately fixed their hearts in unbelief. The ultimate *object* which it has uniformly had in view, and of which it has not yet loſt ſight, is the proſtration of our independence, and the ſubverſion of our conſtitution. This has, alſo, been often proved; and it has now, I fear, from its frequent illuſtration, loſt much of its influence upon the public mind. However, I ſhall once more trace it; for, poſſibly, in the laſt ſtep of danger, (and let it be noted, we now ſtand on that very ſtep) my countrymen, when viewing the precipice before them, while there is yet one ſtep left between them and deſtruction, may turn from it, and with a juſt indignation, hunt thoſe from office, who have blindly urged them on to deſparation.

Our government muſt be ſupported, or it muſt fall. To ſupport it, there muſt be a revenue. That revenue muſt be raiſed by direct or by indirect taxation. The revenue of our government, is raiſed principally by the latter; and that ariſes, in much the largeſt proportion, from duties on our commerce. If, therefore, our commerce is deſtroyed, the revenue reſulting from that, muſt neceſſarily fail The government then muſt fall, or it muſt be ſupported by a revenue, raiſed by *direct* taxation. A direct taxation muſt fall immediately upon the farmers Their houſes, lands, cattle, and all their property, muſt contribute a certain proportion to ſupport the government—or the government muſt ſink for want of a revenue, if the indirect taxation is deſtroyed—and the indirect taxation is deſtroyed the moment that commerce is deſtroyed. The antifederals flatter themſelves, that a direct tax would be ſo unpopular, that it would prove impracticable; and, therefore, if they can accompliſh the deſtruction of our commerce, their object is at once effected—ſince the government falls, of courſe, for want of a revenue to ſupport it. By the conduct of Mr. Monroe, Mr. Jefferſon, and their adherents, our commerce *is* nearly deſtroyed, and they are near to realizing what they ſo ardently deſire, viz. a *revolution*, predicated upon the proſtration of the federal conſtitution. And, ſhould congreſs refuſe to ſuffer the merchants to arm in their own defence—ſhould they lay an embargo, which is now ſuggeſted—they will put the laſt poliſh on our national ruin—they will completely "ſtop the wheels of government."

XIMINES.

REPORT *of the* COMMITTEE *of* PRIVILEGES, *to whom was referred, on the 16th inſtant, a* MOTION *for the* EXPULSION *of* ROGER GRISWOLD *and* MATTHEW LYON, *Members of this Houſe, for riotous and diſorderly behaviour, committed in the Houſe. Ordered to lie on the table the 20th February, 1798.—Publiſhed by order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives*

(Concluded from yeſterday's Gazette.)

Mr. Gordon's Teſtimony.

No. VII.

I, William Gordon, do teſtify and ſay, that on the morning of the 15th of February inſtant, about the hour of eleven, I went to the hall of the houſe of repreſentatives. Very ſoon after I had entered, I obſerved Mr. Griſwold come with a cane in his hand. In the courſe of a few minutes afterwards Mr. Lyon alſo came into the houſe, and immediately went and placed himſelf in the ſeat which he has uſually occupied, nearly oppoſite to the chair of the ſpeaker. He had in his hand a cane, which as he ſeated himſelf he placed behind him. On ſeeing him I immediately threw my eyes upon Mr. Griſwold, but could not diſcover that he ſaw or took notice of him. At this time the ſpeaker was in his chair and writing, as is uſually the caſe at that hour of the day, but the houſe had not come nor had it been called to order. Few members, comparatively ſpeaking, were within the bar. In the courſe of a very few minutes after Mr. Lyon had ſeated himſelf, I ſaw Mr Griſwold with his cane in his hand, advancing from the floor to the left of the chair of the ſpeaker, with a very quick and ſtrong ſtep towards Mr. Lyon. As he advanced he raiſed his cane, and uttered an exclamation of raſcal, or ſcoundrel, or of the like import. Before Mr. Griſwold reached him, Mr. Lyon, according to the beſt of my recollection, had partly riſen up, from which I conclude he had diſcovered Mr. Griſwold approaching him. As ſoon as Mr. Griſwold was within ſuch a diſtance from Mr. Lyon as to reach him with effect, he inſtantly applied his cane with great force to his back and ſhoulders. As ſoon as Mr. Lyon was able to effect it, he made his way from the ſeats into the floor on the inner ſide of the ſeats, then quickly advanced towards Mr. Griſwold, apparently with intent either to catch hold of his cane or to cloſe with him. Mr. Griſwold ſeemed to be aware of his intentions, ſtepping backwards in ſuch a manner as to keep Mr. Lyon at a proper diſtance for the uſe of his cane, rapidly applied it to his back and ſhoulders. As ſoon as Mr. Lyon had got to the line of the paſſage behind the ſpeaker's chair, he inſtantly attempted to eſcape that way to the oppoſite ſide of the houſe. Mr. Griſwold purſuing him, gave him three or four blows acroſs the back. At this time I obſerved Mr. Lyon turning, it appearing to me that he was prevented from paſſing any further in that direction by the crowd that was advancing towards the ſcene of action. After he turned he ſeized the tongs by the fire ſide, and Mr. Griſwold then being very near to him, ſtruck him with them. Mr. Griſwold laid hold of them, and they immediately cloſed in with each other. After a ſhort ſtruggle Mr. Griſwold threw Mr. Lyon on the floor, and fell upon him. They laid ſome little time in this ſituation, Mr. Griſwold attempting to diſentangle himſelf from the graſp of Mr. Lyon in order to purſue his chaſtiſement further, and had nearly effected it and placed himſelf in a ſituation proper for that purpoſe, when two or three perſons laid hold of him, and drew him off from Mr. Lyon. While down, he gave Mr. Lyon one blow in the face, and wreſted the tongs from his hands. When ſeparated, I ſaw Mr. Griſwold go towards the outſide of the bar, I ſuppoſe with a view to take ſome water. Shortly afterwards I ſaw Mr. Lyon making towards that part of the houſe where Mr. Griſwold was. He approached Mr. Griſwold, who was ſtanding at the entrance of the bar, and ſtruck him with a cane. Mr. Griſwold's cane was inſtantly handed him, and he was making again towards Mr. Lyon, when there was a loud call to order for the firſt time; this was inſtantly repeated by the ſpeaker: I laid hold of Mr Griſwold, ſundry perſons threw themſelves between him and Mr. Lyon, and Mr. Griſwold inſtantly retired and took his ſeat.

WILLIAM GORDON.

The foregoing ſworn to and ſubſcribed, the 17th of February, 1798,

Coram REYNOLD KEEN.

Mr. Elmendorf's Teſtimony.

No. IX.

On Thurſday morning laſt, having been engaged in writing in my room until I tho't it very late. I entered the houſe of repreſentatives with ſome ſurpriſe, at not finding it engaged in buſineſs. The ſpeaker ſat (I think) writing in his chair, as I croſſed the floor to the letter box; and on returning to my ſeat, I ſaw Mr. Lyon in his ſeat, in the poſture of writing, or reading papers lying on his deſk before him, having his hat on, and not appearing to perceive me to paſs him, although very near him. From my ſeat, which is the ſecond in the third row, almoſt directly behind his, which is the middle ſeat in the front row, I obſerved him in the ſame poſture immediately before I heard the firſt blow of a cane; upon hearing which, I obſerved him ſtill ſitting, with one arm in the poſition of covering his head and warding off blows, and the other in feeling, as I thought, for a cane on the floor beſide or before him. I ſaw Mr. Griſwold at this time on the open floor directly before him, beating him with all the ſtrength and dexterity apparently in his power, with a cane of the ſtouteſt kind of American made hickory, and repeating his blows as faſt as I thought he could make them. Under this preſſure, Mr. Lyon, in a defenceleſs ſtate, made out of his ſeat ſide way, being hemmed in before and behind by the deſks and ſeats, ſo that it was wholly out of his power to eſcape a ſingle blow, or to interrupt Mr. Griſwold in the act of beating him. Immediately, I myſelf, for one, roſe in my ſeat, and loudly and repeatedly called out to the chair for order. I heard the ſame call from different parts of the houſe; but I did not obſerve or hear any effort from the ſpeaker to reſtore it, or any perſonal attempt by any one near to interfere and prevent the attack. On the contrary, I think I diſtinctly heard the ſpeaker reply, that the houſe had not yet been called to order, as a reaſon for not interfering at all. As ſoon as Mr. Lyon had got out of the row of ſeats, he made towards Mr. Griſwold and made every effort to cloſe with him (as it appeared to me). Mr. Griſwold on his part, avoided this by holding him off with his left arm, ſtepping back, and continuing to beat Mr. Lyon with his cane, as before, until in this way they both got to the fire place, to the left of the ſpeaker's chair. I then heard the noiſe of the tongs, and immediately after ſaw them have hold of each other, and Mr. Griſwold's cane falling out of his hand. Soon after they both fell, having hold of each other, Mr. Griſwold partly upon Mr. Lyon. At this time, I got to the place where they were engaged, and called out to part them. I heard the ſame cry from behind the chair, and I alſo heard the oppoſite cry from others *not to part them*—Mr. Havens and myſelf each took hold of Mr. Griſwold's legs, and I think, together drew him off from Mr. Lyon. At the ſame time, I think, I ſaw others having hold of Mr. Lyon. When the ſpeaker obſerved Mr. Havens and myſelf taking hold of Mr. Griſwold, he with apparent warmth, as if thereby to prevent our interfering, called out, in ſubſtance, as nearly as I can recollect, *What! take hold of a man by the legs—that is no way to take hold of him.* Notwithſtanding I perſevered, and I think Mr. Havens aſſiſted me in drawing Mr. Griſwold apart from Mr. Lyon. Mr. Lyon went direct from that place to his ſeat, where he got a ſmall cane, and went from thence ſouth of the bar, where I ſaw him and Mr. Griſwold ſoon after meeting, and Mr. Lyon making up to him. Mr. Griſwold retiring from Mr. Lyon, and Mr. Lyon making a blow at him with his cane, which Mr. Griſwold, I think, received on his arm or ſhoulder.

The loud cry of order from all parts of the houſe, and from the chair, here put an end to the affray. Mr. Griſwold's cane was delivered to him by Mr. Sitgreaves, I think juſt as he ſtepped within the bar, which he took from thence, I think, direct to his ſeat. Mr. Lyon without the bar, and thus the affray ended, remained and the houſe proceeded to buſineſs.

LUCAS ELMENDORF.

Sworn and ſubſcribed the 17th of February, 1798.

Coram REYNOLD KEEN.

No. X.

Mr. Stanford's Teſtimony.

When the riot commenced in the hall of Congreſs on the morning of the 15th inſt. between Mr. Griſwold and Mr. Lyon, it was about twenty or thirty minutes after eleven o'clock. Prayers were over, but the houſe not called to order. Sitting in my chair, I was attentively reading ſome letters I had juſt received. In an inſtant the ſudden buſtle arreſted my notice. Not having obſerved either of the parties enter the hall, I then ſaw Mr. Griſwold on the area of the floor, with an apparently heavy ſtick, making a blow (perhaps not the firſt) at Mr. Lyon, who was between his deſk and chair in an half riſing poſition. This blow, I think, he received on his left arm and ſhoulder, and a ſecond as he was diſengaging himſelf from among the deſks and chairs.—Once poſſeſſing the floor, he eſſayed to join Mr. Griſwold, who evaded him by a retrogade ſtep and a third blow, which fell upon Mr. Lyon's head, his hat being off. Then beating back a little to the left of the Speaker's deſk as Mr. Griſwold approached, repeating his ſtrokes, Mr. Lyon again attempted to cloſe in with him, but failed, and made ſuddenly behind the Speaker's deſk, which, with the crowding members, for a moment intercepted my view. Then inſtantly again I ſaw Mr. Lyon with a pair of tongs elevated for a ſtroke at Mr. Griſwold, which ſeemed to be ſomehow parried, ſo as not to be fully made. A colliſion, I think, of the ſticks, tongs and perſons now took place, Mr. Griſwold about this time loſt his ſtick; thus clung, they came down both together; the fall I rather think I did not ſee, from the intervening members, but when down they appeared to be grappled about the head and ſhoulders, and Mr. Griſwold rather uppermoſt. The confuſion of the houſe was great, and the cry "part them," pretty general. Thus while ſome gentlemen were diſentangling their hands, others had Mr. Griſwold by the legs, and were pulling him away, which was effected, The Speaker ſtanding on the ſteps of his deſk, ſaid, that it was either unfair or ungentlemanly to take a man thus by the legs. Gen. M'Dowel then obſerved, that he (the Speaker) had acted his part in the buſineſs, and the Speaker aſking what he ſaid, Gen. M'Dowell repeated his obſervation, and the Speaker anſwered, what could he do, the houſe was not called to order, he could not help the event. The General replied he ſuppoſed he could not.

The parties having been ſeparated and left at large, they caſually met again after a ſmall ſpace, at the ſouth water ſtand without the bar, when Mr. Lyon, as ſoon as he appeared to diſcover who it was, raiſed his ſtick, which he had got hold of in the interval, and ſtruck Mr. Griſwold on the ſhoulder or arm. The ſtroke was quite light, being haſtily made, and with a ſtick not very large. Mr. Griſwold then beat back to the entrance of the bar, where ſome one, I think Mr. Sitgreaves, ran, and met him with a ſimilar, or the ſame ſtick which he had loſt in the firſt rencontre.—Mr. Lyon alſo, after ſtriking, ſtepped back from the water ſtand, elevated his ſtick, and ſtood in an attitude of defence. Now it was that the Speaker called to order, and no other conflict enſued. Mr. Griſwold preſently returned to his ſeat, and Mr. Lyon remained at the water ſtand. The above detail is as correct as my memory ſerves me to give of ſo unexpected a *fracas* within the walls of the houſe.

R. STANFORD.

Sworn and ſubſcribed, the 27th of February, 1798.

Coram, REYNOLD KEEN.

To Let,

About 30 acres of ground, with a good houſe, garden, ſtables, &c. about 4 1-2 miles from town Immediate poſſeſſion may be had.

PETER BLIGHT.

February 27 $1ot

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The Indenture of a healthy, ſtrong, and active

NEGRO GIRL,

Who has nearly fourteen years to ſerve.—Inquire at No. 118, Market Street.

February 27 §3t

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thurſday, December 14.

(Concluded from yeſterday's Gazette.)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER. "The right honorable gentleman founds his argument for delay upon the agitation which this queſtion has excited in the public mind, and the objections to which the meaſure is liable in its application to a great number of his conſtituents. I am aware that in all great towns, particularly in the metropolis, the objections will be felt with peculiar force, but at the ſame time, I am ſenſible that in the proviſions of which the bill is ſuſceptible many modifications may be expected, many are practicable, conſiſtently with the leading principle of the meaſure, and many are neceſſary, in order as far as poſſible, to prevent it from bearing hard in particular inſtances. I am aware even that greater modifications may be neceſſary than appeared to me requiſite upon the firſt conſideration of the ſubject, and when the firſt imperfect outline of it was preſented. This however, does not by any means tend to impeach the general principle of the meaſure. Theſe objections are capable of modification without defeating the ſalutary object which it is the purpoſe of the meaſure to ſecure. Inſtead of feeling theſe objections as completely deſtructive of the principle, every hours reflection convinces me, that though it is our duty to enquire in what reſpects modification may be proper, how it may be practicable, how mitigation may be given ſo as to prevent any oppreſſive application of the meaſure, yet as to the general neceſſity of providing for the public ſafety, and repelling the danger by which we are threatened, on the determination we ſhall form upon this queſtion after mature diſcuſſion, depends whether, by the exertion we have pledged ourſelves to make, we ſhall reſcue the country from impending calamity, and lay the foundation of as great a portion of future greatneſs and proſperity as any nation ever enjoyed? or whether we ſhall ſurrender the dignity of the Britiſh nation, and expoſe to inevitable ruin the ſources of its glory and its power? Feeling, as the repreſentatives of the people, that it is our duty to provide for theſe important and eſſential objects, we ſhall be deterred by no difficulties, we ſhall ſpare no pains, we ſhall ſacrifice every local prejudice, every partial opinion, to a conſciouſneſs of the neceſſity in which we are placed, to make a vigorous exertion. Feeling as I do, that neceſſity, I know my duty too well, not to perſiſt in what I conceive to be a meaſure calculated to ſerve the country from impending danger, and enable it to ſtruggle againſt future attacks. It is our firm duty, as guardians, to provide for its preſent ſafety, and to tranſmit to poſterity the bleſſings which we have enjoyed, and the means of preſerving them. It is by theſe great conſiderations that our conduct ought to be directed; it is by theſe great maxims of policy that the meaſure ought to be judged. Can we then conceive it our duty, on account of ſome particular objections, of ſome alledged hardſhip of application, to hang up the Bill altogether, before its proviſions have been diſcuſſed, before its details have been arranged, muſt we forego the opportunity of ſuggeſting the caſe, where the evil would be felt, of removing prejudice where it exiſts, and obviating objections where they are well founded? Inſtead of agreeing to any delay both in real reſpect to thoſe who complain of the hardſhip with which the Bill in its preſent ſhape would attach, in duty to the public for the ſervice of which, in this important criſis, we are called upon to provide, we ought to loſe no time to examine the Bill with the utmoſt attention and ſee where the preſſure which it would occaſion may be migitated. What are the particulars and extent of the further modifications which it may be ſtill neceſſary to introduce, it will not be incumbent on me now to ſtate. It will be recollected, that when I firſt opened the ſubject, I ſtated that as a viſible criterion of income, I preferred the payment of the aſſeſſed taxes, becauſe it was more comprehenſive, better calculated to diffuſe the burden, more ſuſceptible of modification in the various claſſes where it would be required, than any other criterion which could be taken. It will be recollected that one great recommendation of this criterion I ſtated to be, that the principle being ſtill preſerved, it furniſhed greater means of modification, and more opportunity for providing for the particular caſes of hardſhip and inconvenience than any other criterion which could be adopted. The means of this modification are now in our power, and we ſhall but perform our duty to our conſtituents, by ſhewing our readineſs to conſider the inconvenience, and to apply the remedy.

That many modifications are neceſſary I am aware, and in the committee, both thoſe which I may propoſe, and which others may ſuggeſt, will be conſidered. This I truſt will be a ſufficient anſwer to what fell from a worthy alderman (Luſhington) at the beginning of the debate. Much as I differ from that honorable gentleman as to the extent of the abatement, and the nature of the ſcale of contribution he propoſed, I was glad to hear the manly and decided manner in which he enforced the neceſſity of great exertion, and the propriety of raiſing a conſiderable ſum, without recurring to the ſyſtem of funding. I am convinced that the ſentiments he expreſſed were congenial to the feelings of a great majority of his conſtituents and of the country, and I could not help remarking the contraſt between the language he held, and the tone of the honorable gentleman on the other ſide, compared with the ſentiments of their reſpective conſtituents, in the indiſcriminate oppoſition to every part of the plan, which characteriſed the ſpeeches of both the honorable gentlemen. I do not complain of the wide field of argument which they took up; I know that in a parliamentary ſenſe they were regular; whether they were juſtifiable in the uſe they made of this privilege, and whether they made a proper choice of the topics which they introduced on the preſent ſubject, I ſhall leave for the houſe to determine. The object of this bill ſhortly is, for an extraordinary grant of money for the ſupport of the war. It propoſes to raiſe within the year, a certain part of the ſupplies, by a tax on income, on the viſible criterion of the aſſeſſed taxes, ſubject to modifications as circumſtances may require, In conſidering the whole of the caſe then, the firſt queſtion that occurs is, whether it is proper to grant any money at all? then, Whether the principle of raiſing a certain part within the year ought to be admitted? and, thirdly, Whether by this criterion attaching to income in the courſe of expenditure, the burden would in general be fairly apportioned?—As to the firſt point, whether any money at all ought to be granted? the honorable gentleman (Mr. Sheridan) though he did not ſay ſo in very words, by the whole of his argument ſuppoſed the negative. The right honorable gentleman who ſpoke laſt diſtinctly argued, that while miniſters continued in power, he could not agree to any ſupplies being granted. In ſtating this to have been their meaning, I am endeavoring to do juſtice to their mode of reaſoning. Unleſs upon this idea more than three fourths of their obſervations were irrelevant to the ſubject now before the houſe. If they do not contend that peace cannot be obtained by the preſent miniſters, that they ought to be diſmiſſed before any ſcheme of ſupply can at all be a fit ſubject for diſcuſſion, the greater part of their argument is quite foreign to the matter now under conſideration. The right honorable gentleman, while he argues that my honorable friend (Mr. Dundas) conſidered the majority of the houſe and his majeſty's miniſters as the ſame, forgets that his honorable friend (Mr. Sheridan) when he talked of our going out of our places, did not addreſs himſelf to the houſe, but gave it as a very friendly advice, no doubt, perſonally to us. It was expreſſed with a hope that we would of ourſelves abandon the offices we held as the means of obtaining peace. The honorable gentleman then muſt ſettle this inconſiſtency with his honorable friend beſide him. But before the honorable gentleman, with all his talents, can demonſtrate the propriety of our diſmiſſal, he ought to ſhew that the nine perſons whom he propoſes to pick up between London and Windſor, will adminiſter the public affairs better than thoſe by whom they are now adminiſtered; he muſt bring forward ſomething more concluſive and more convincing than any thing he had to offer when the diſmiſſal of miniſters was laſt diſcuſſed, the failure of which attempt had induced him to quit the ſervice of his conſtituents, and his deſpair of ſucceſs had led him to abdicate his public character. If I underſtand him right, he conſiders as preliminary to every meaſure of public defence, to every exertion in ſupport of the war, a radical change is neceſſary. What the right honorable gentleman means by the preliminary, expreſſed in a manner ſo large and comprehenſive, in terms no leſs obſcure than undefined—whether a parliamentary reform is to be only a part of this ſweeping change—how this change of ſyſtem is to operate as a means of ſaving the country—how this unlimited change is to conduce to the public ſafety, in preparing exertion, and in repelling danger, I am really at a loſs to conceive. In conſidering the propriety of ſuch a change of ſyſtem, or preliminary to the introduction of new men into office, it certainly will be important for the houſe to conſider, whether ſuch a change of miniſters is calculated to ſecure us againſt the dangers with which we are threatened, whether it is calculated to check the ambition of the enemy, and to procure a peace that will ſatisfy the honor of the nation, and preſerve the ſources of the public wealth and proſperity. But the honorable gentleman ſays, that the whole tenor of our language at the beginning of the preſent conteſt was, that no peace could be made with the Jacobin republic, and that France is thus juſtified in refuſing to make peace with the preſent adminiſtration. At no period of the war did we ever expreſs ſuch a ſentiment, or even entertain the idea that no peace could be made with Republican France. I remember the quotation from Virgil to which he has alluded, and as far as I can recollect, it was uſed in one of thoſe debates in which the right honurable gentleman propoſed that overtures ſhould be made for peace at a period when we contended that no ſecurity for peace could be obtained, and that the evils of war were not to be compared to the inadequate peace which then could have been concluded.—The right honourable gentleman then urged the queſtion, whether no extremity of danger could induce us to make ſuch overtures? I then anſwered that this muſt ever be a queſtion of compariſon, that we muſt decide as circumſtances might ariſe and at leaſt we ought to perſevere till our means were exhauſted, till we could ſupport the conteſt no longer, and we could ſay, *toto certatum eſt corpore regni.* The honurable gentleman ſays, that the meaning of Virgil cannot be explained away, but he ſeemed to think that Virgil's language cannot be improved. The honourable gentleman urged the propriety of making overtures even at that period and contended, as he often had done, that if reaſonable terms of peace were refuſed, it would unite England divide France. He then retorted that after ſuch overtures were rejected, *toto certandum eſt corpore regni.*

The Honourable gentleman has now ſeen theſe overtures made and rejected; and now when he wiſhes to bind me down to the meaning of Virgil. I think he ought not to forget his Latin pledge. If the honourable gentleman has ſeen that all attempts at negociation have been unavailable, if he can look to any period in which he is called upon to fulfil his pledge; if he means to animate the public exertions, to exhort to per-

severance, to stimulate their zeal for the maintenance of the national honour and the national safety, at a moment when these objects are thus unequivocally stated, he would not, as he now does, attempt to disarm their courage and to distract their efforts. What did the honroable gentleman expect from the overtures he proposed? What degree of insult and contumely did he lay his account to endure before he was rouzed to energy and to honour? Did he expect any thing more insulting than the reception our overtures had obtained, any thing more repulsive, more haughty, more injurious, than the proceedings of the enemy? any thing more decisive of their determined spirit of hostility, than their refusal to discuss the terms we proposed, or to propose any terms in their turn on which they were willing to conclude a peace? If any thing can meet the Hon. gentleman's ideas of insult sufficiently humiliating to require him to act upon this pledge, let him look to the negociations at Lisle, and the conduct of the enemy upon that occasion. At no period did we say there could be no peace with Republican France. We said that for peace we would not agree to prostrate the nation at the feet of the enemy; that we could not agree to give up what was essential to the safety of the country. If the Hon. Gentleman can prove that we have applied for peace, disowning the justice of our cause, abandoning the principle of which the present safety and future prosperity on the country are founded, he would prove that we considered the period arrived when every exertion had been made, and when the struggle was to be given up because it could no longer be supported—The Hon. Gentleman however, does not say that we have acted in this manner. What, then are the opinions of those who have uniformly, or rather with growing zeal and devotion have contended that the war was just on the part of France, and unjust upon the other side of the contest?—Have they not repeatedly said on former occasions that our ordinary resources were exhausted! and to day, with misterious silence, they pass over the subject, and cautiously decline giving any opinion on the efficacy of former resources, while they reprobate new expedients; and say nothing as to the propriety of resorting to the Funding system, while they condemn the principle of every plan by which it may be relieved. The Hon. gentlemen have said, that our ordinary resources are exhausted, and that no extraordinary resources can be employed. I leave it to the house then to judge how far those who, in principle, give the enemy a right to ask all, who, by decrying our resources, give them confidence to advance every pretension, by kindly informing them that, from our inability to resist, that may extort whatever they demand, are the true friends to their country, or the enlightened advocates of peace?

The change which the Honourable Gentleman recommends, I suspect would be to remove those distinctions, and to sweep away those privileges which have raised the hatred and envy of France; but the Honourable Gentleman contends that the French would be justified in refusing to make peace, because Ireland is not unanimous; but would he have considered the Ministers justified in refusing to make peace, because La Vandee was in a state of insurrection? If in his eyes this would be an insufficient reason for refusing to make peace with France, when nearly one fourth of its inhabitants were in a state of open hostility against the tyranny under which they were oppressed; will he say that it is reason for the persevering hostility of the enemy, that Ireland is in a state of danger, arising from the necessary exertion of vigour to resist the operation of French principles diffused every where with such assiduity, and in Ireland with peculiar success; circulated with that industry which they have ever shewn to supplant, by *their* desolating principles of liberty, the real practical blessings of the British constitution?

The House divided For the second reading, 75 against it, 50.—Committed for Monday.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

Mr. Livingston presented the petition of Hannibal W. Dobbin, stating that he came from Ireland, to purchase land in the north western territory, and praying for attention from the legislature. Referred to the committee who has the land bill under consideration.

Mr. Thatcher, from the committee on post-offices and post-roads, made a report on the petition of certain deputy post-masters, who prayed that a delaration might be made of the law respecting their liability for bank notes, &c. which pass through their hands. The committee recommend that this subject should be left, for the present, to the decision of the courts of law.—Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. D. Foster, from the committee of claims, made an unfavourable report on the petitions of Joseph Wall, W. Henderson, and others, owners of bills of credit, commonly called New Emission Bills. The report was committed to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Livingston, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, made an unfavourable report on the petition of Elisha Gardner, and others, owners of a schooner at Yarmouth, who prayed for a remission of excessive duty occasioned by one of the owners omitting to take a proper oath.

Also an unfavourable report on the petition of Nehemiah Somes, of Boston, who prayed for a remission of duty on a quantity of salt destroyed by fire.

Both reports were concurred in by the house.

Mr. [illegible]ent, from the committee to whom was ref[illegible] the resolution proposing that persons [illegible] the house for the purpose of reporting [illegible]s, should be admitted to take their p[illegible] with the bar of the house, reported it as the opinion of the committee that the resolution ought to be rejected. This report was referred to the committee of the whole to whom has been referred other propositions for amending the standing rules of the house.

Mr. Harper, from the committee of ways and means, instructed to enquire whether any, and if any, what alterations were necessary in the act laying a duty on licences for the sale of wines, and foreign spirits, by retail, reported it as their opinion, that it will not be expedient to make any alterations therein at the present time.—Concurred in.

The same gentleman, from the same committee, stated that the committee had received certain information on the subject of the carriage duty, which led them to believe an alteration would be necessary in that law. This opinion was founded on a letter from the Supervisor of S. Carolina, who stated that one of the collectors of his district, from a failure of due payment, had to ride forty miles to collect two dollars; for which service, according to the penalty by law of 25 per cent. on persons neglecting to pay their duty at the proper office, he only received half a dollar, and that except some alteration was made in the law, no collector would hold an office which subjected him to such service. The committee, therefore, proposed to alter the penalty of 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. and reported the following resolution to the house for adoption.

"Resolved, that the Committee of Ways and Means have leave to bring in a bill for amending the act for laying a duty on carriages for the conveyance of persons."

An agreement to this resolution was objected to, it was observed that the committee of ways and means ought to have stated the reasons which induced them to believe an alteration was necessary in the law; that a single instance of complaint was not sufficient to induce a change; that though in this particular case, the officer had to ride forty miles to collect the duty in question, few similar cases could be produced where such a journey would be necessary for the collection of so small a sum; and that it would be imprudent to double the penalty upon the whole United States, because of a few cases of this sort.

A motion was first made to commit this resolution to a committee of the whole, which was negatived 41 to 38. The question was then taken upon agreeing to the resolution, and it was negatived 45 to 38.

Mr. N. Smith, from the committee, to whom it was referred to enquire into the propriety of making any alteration in the Insolvent Law, reported it to be their opinion, that the law ought to be so altered and amended as to extend to persons imprisoned in civil causes at the suit of the United Sates. Committed for to-morrow.

Mr. Kittera said, as some inconvenience had lately been experienced in the examination of witnesses before the house and its committees he would propose a resolution in order to remove this inconvenience in future. It was to the following effect:

"Resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire into the propriety of authorising the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the house of Representatives, or the chairman of a committee of the whole, or the chairman of a committee of either house, to administer an oath or affirmation in any case under investigation, in which an oath or affirmation may be necessary, and that they report by bill or otherwise."

The motion was agreed to, and a committee of three appointed.

Mr. Harper moved that the unfinished business be postponed, in order to take up the bill proposing an alteration in the law imposing certain stamp duties, as it was necessary to come to an early decision upon that subject, 3 months public notice being necessary to be given before the time at which the law was to take effect. The Secretary of the Treasury, he said, was also at this time, making out instructions for the supervisors, and waited the passing of the law in question, before he could complete them. As there had been a proposition for a repeal of the law referred to the same committee of the whole, he supposed it would be necessary first to dispose of that before they could with propriety go on to make alterations in the law itself. He hoped, therefore, this business would be gone into.

The motion was put and carried; and the House accordingly resolved itself into a committee of the whole on this subject, Mr. Dent in the chair; when the report of the committee of ways and means on the petition from citizens of Southampton, Suffex and Prince George, in Virginia, who prayed for a repeal of the law, having been read, which stated, that it would be inexpedient to repeal the same,

Mr Harrison called for the reading of the petition itself; which was read accordingly.

The question was then put, without debate, upon agreeing to the report of the Committee of Ways and means, which was negatived 47 to 37.

Mr. Tillinghast then called for a decision upon the resolution which he proposed for the adoption of the house, which had also been referred to the same Committee of the whole. It was in the following words:

"Resolved, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to repeal the act for laying a duty on stamped vellum, parchment and paper."

The question was taken also, without debate and carried 49 to 36.

The committee then rose, and the house took up the report. The first vote was concurred in, and the Yeas and Nays were called upon the last.

Mr. Harper moved to amend the resolution, by inserting instead of "a committee be appointed," *the committee of ways and means be directed*, &c.—Agreed.

A debate then ensued, which had not long been continued, before Mr. Craik moved to postpone the consideration of this question till this day three weeks.

This motion occasioned considerable debate. It was at length taken by Yeas and Nays, as follow:

YEAS.

Messrs.	Allen	Mess. Kittera
	Baer	Lyman
	Bartlett	Machir
	Brookes	Matthews
	Chapman	Morris
	Coit	Otis
	Craik	Isaac Parker
	Dana	Reed
	Dent	Rutledge
	Evans	Sewall
	A. Foster	Shepard
	D. Foster	Sinnickson
	J. Freeman	Sitgreaves
	Glen	N. Smith
	Goodrich	Thatcher
	Gordon	Thomas
	Griswold	Thompson
	Harper	Van Alen
	Hindman	Wadsworth
	Hosmer	J. Williams—41.
	Imlay	

NAYS.

Messrs.	Baldwin	Mess. Heister
	Bard	Holmes
	Blount	Jones
	Brent	Livingston
	Bryan	Locke
	Bullock	Lyon
	Burgess	Macon
	Cabell	M'Clenachan
	Champlin	M'Dowell
	T. Claiborne	Milledge
	W. C. Claiborne	New
	Clay	Nicholas
	Clopton	Skinner
	Davis	S. Smith
	Dawson	W. Smith
	Elmendorf	Sprague
	Findley	Sprigg
	Fowler	Stanford
	N. Freeman	Sumpter
	Gallatin	Tillinghast
	Giles	A. Trigg
	Gillespie	J. Trigg
	Gregg	Van Cortlandt
	Grove	Varnum
	Harrison	Venable
	Havens	R. Williams—52.

This motion being negatived, Mr. Allen moved to adjourn. This motion was negatived 49 to 43.

Mr. Gordon then moved to postpone the consideration of this question till this day week.

This question was taken by yeas and nays and was negatived 49 to 44, Messrs. Bullock, Gillespie, and Grove, who voted in the negative of the former question for postponement, voting in the affirmative of this.

Mr. Sitgreaves then moved an adjournment, which was negatived, 43 votes being only in favour of it.

After a few other observations,

Mr. Allen renewed the motion for adjournment, which was negatived, there being only 30 votes in its favour.

After some other members had risen on the subject, the question for adjournment was again put and negatived, there being only 32 votes for it.

Mr. Harper then moved a postponement till to-morrow, which, after some debate, was negatived 46 to 41.

The question was then taken upon agreeing to the resolution instructing the committee of ways and means to bring in a bill to repeal the Stamp Act, by yeas and nays, as follow:

YEAS.

Messrs.	Baer	Mess. Holmes
	Baldwin	Jones
	Bard	Livingston
	Blount	Locke
	Brent	Lyon
	Bryan	Macon
	Burgess	M'Clenachan
	Cabell	M'Dowell
	Champlin	Milledge
	T. Claiborne	New
	w. c. claiborne	Nicholas
	Clay	Skinner
	Clopton	S. Smith
	Davis	W. Smith
	Dawson	Sprague
	Elmendorf	Sprigg
	Findley	Stanford
	Fowler	Sumpter
	Gallatin	Tillinghast
	Giles	A. Trigg
	Gillespie	J. Trigg
	Gregg	Van Cortlandt
	Grove	Varnum
	Harrison	Venable
	Havens	J. Williams
	Heister	R. Williams—52

NAYS.

Messrs.	Allen	Mess. Hosmer
	Bartlett	Lyman
	Brookes	Machir
	Bullock	Morris
	Coit	Otis
	Craik	Isaac Parker
	Dana	Reed
	Dent	Rutledge
	Evans	Sewall
	A. Foster	Shepard
	D. Foster	Sinnickson
	N. Freeman	Sitgreaves
	Glen	N. Smith
	Goodrich	Thatcher
	Gordon	Thomas
	Griswold	Thompson
	Harper	Van Alen
	Hindman	Wadsworth—36

The resolution being thus carried, the house adjourned at a *quarter past five o'clock*. The debate will be given to-morrow.

St. Andrews Society.

The quarterly meeting of the St. Andrews Society will be held on Wednesday evening 28th instant at 7 o'clock, at Oellers Hotel.

WILLIAM H. TOD, Sec'y.

Feb. 26. mt&w

BALL.

Mr. Byrne's 6th Ball.

WILL be held on Tuesday next, at O'ELLERS's Hotel—Gentlemens' tickets at one dollar, to be had at the hotel. ladies tickets of Mr. and Mrs. Byrne, No. 114, North Sixth street.

The days of tuition for young Ladies, assisted by Mrs. Byrne, are on Tuesday and Saturday mornings; in the afternoon of the same days for young gentlemen, and Thursdays and Saturdays for gentlemen.

Feb. 26. d3t.

Hyson and Young Hyson Tea.

A few chests of excellent quality, for sale, corner of Second and Pine streets. Dec 26—totf

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, *FEBRUARY* 27.

By a report made to the President of the United States by the Secretary of State, and published by order of the House of Representatives it appears—that the cases of fifty-seven vessels, referred to Sir William Scott, the King's advocate general, and Doctor John Nicholl the advocate retained on the part of the United States, had been determined by those gentlemen, advantageously to the claimants. The sums awarded were paid on the 18th last July, and amount to, Nett £33,418-1-11 ster. The report further states, that of fifteen causes, in which on the 29th July last (the date of the last communication upon the subject) restitution had been decreed by the board of Commissioners appointed to carry into effect the 7th article of the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation with Great-Britain, eleven had been paid, amounting to £21,744-10-4 1-2 ster: So that the whole amount paid is £55,16 -12-3 1-4.—The Secretary concludes his letter in the following words: "It is proper to add, that in a letter from the American commissioners, dated the 29th July, 1797, they intimate, that, "except some more cases of capture, under the orders of 1795, for taking vessels loaded with provisions, there is very little prospect of any other being in a state to come before the commissioners, till the term of 18 months, from the commencement of their business, shall have expired. Every cause, in which the parties were furnished with the necessary evidence, had been decided; and they trusted, that almost every principle of importance, or liable to contest, had been settled and determined, until the question should be agitated, if any should ever be made, of their right to judge on cases not decided by the commissioners of appeal, after the said term of 18 months is elapsed."

"The department of state is not in possession of documents from which any tolerably accurate or comprehensive statement can be made of the decisions, decreeing restitution, or reversing sentences of condemnation, which have actually taken place in the high court of admiralty and court of appeals in prize causes: but owing to the multiplicity of business, which, in time of war, accumulates upon them, and to the small space of time allotted for the sittings of the latter, there is reason to believe that no great dispatch has been given to the decision of the American causes depending therein. Document [D.] contains such as have been exacted from the imperfect papers, with which the department of state is furnished in relation to that subject. TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Department of State, February 16th, 1797.

[D.]

1. The bark Apollo, T. Folger, master, belonging to Oliver and Thompson, of Baltimore, was captured by the Sally and Dragon privateers, and adjudged at Jamaica; the sentence of condemnation was reversed in the court of appeals.

2. The brigantine Bacchus, R. Robbins, belonging to Oliver and Thompson, of Baltimore, was captured on the 17th of December, 1793, by the Mars privateer, and adjudged at Jamaica—The sentence of condemnation was reversed in the court of appeals.

3. The schooner Betsey, J. Betterton, master, belonging to Reed and Ford, of Philadelphia, was captured on the 20th August, 1794, by the Experiment privateer, and adjudged at Bermuda; the sentence of condemnation was reversed, with costs and damages, by the court of appeals.

4. The ship Columbia, Wm. Maley, master, belonging to Bohl Bohlen, and others, of Philadelphia, was captured in January, 1794, by the Vulture and alligator privateers, and adjudged in the high court of admiralty; the vessel and cargo were restored. and the question of costs and damages waved.

5. The Cleopatra, F. Donavan, master, was captured by his Britannic majesty's ship Cullode n, and the sentence and condemnation was in salvage reversed in the court of appeals.

6. The schooner, Dove, M. Burke, master, belonging to Mr. Ketland, and others, of Philadelphia, was captured on the 30th of October, 1794, by a Bermudian privateer, and adjudged at Tortola; the sentence of condemnation was reversed, and further proof was ordered in the high court of appeals.

7. The Eagle, H. Manning, master, belonging to Seaman & Co. of Charleston, was captured by his Britannic majesty's ship Hermione, and adjudged at Jamaica; the sentence of condemnation was reversed in the court of appeals, but without costs or damages.

8. The Fair Lady, R. Lillibridge, master, belonging to Dutilh and Wachsmuth, of Philadelphia, was captured on the 5th of September, 1793, by the Hope privateer, and adjudged at Bermuda; the sentence of condemnation was reversed, and further proof ordered in the court of appeals.

9. The brig Harriet, G. Calder, master, belonging to Abraham Sasportas, of Charleston, was captured on the 9th of May, 1793, by the Mary privateer, and adjudged at Jamaica; the sentence of condemnation was reversed, and further proof ordered in the court of appeals.

10. The schooner Betty, T. Boyl, belonging to P. Simen and T. Carrier, of Baltimore, was captured on the 26th of June, 1793, by the Five Brothers and John privateers, and adjudged at New-Providence; Simen's property condemned, and further proof ordered of Carrier's in the court of appeals.

11. The Hannah, John Cox, master, belonging to S. L. Espine & Co. of New-York, was captured by the Little Ann privateer, and adjudged at Jamaica; the sentence of condemnation was reversed, and further proof ordered in the court of appeals.

12. The Hannah, B. Rice, master, belonging to James Tisdale, of Boston, was captured by the Gipsey privateer, and adjudged; the sentence of condemnation was reversed in the court of appeals, but without costs or damages.

13. The Brigantine Mary, M. Pearson, master, belonging to Joseph Carter, of Newburyport, was captured on the 4th of July, 1793, by the Mary privateer, and adjudged in the high court of admiralty; the vessel was restored with freight, and the cargo condemned, but no appeal by the agent.

14. The Maryland, J. Strain, master, belonging to Stewart and Plunker, of Baltimore, was captured by the Prince of Wales privateer, and adjudged at Monserrat; the sentence of condemnation was reversed in the court of appeals, and the question of costs and damages reserved.

15. The Ospray, B. Paddock, belonging to Wm. Roteh, and others, of Nantucket, was captured by his Britannic majesty's ship Spitfire, and adjudged in the high court of admiralty; the sentence, condemning the entire ship and cargo, reversed in the court of appeals, and the part belonging to Samuel Redman, and the crew reserved.

16. The brigantine Pomona, J. Crockett, belonging to Bohl Behlen, and others, of Philadelphia, was captured in the year 1795, and adjudged at Bermuda; the cargo was restored in the high court of admiralty.

17. The ship Rising Sun, D. Olney, belonging to Brown, Benson, and Ives, of Providence, was captured the 12th of September, 1793, by the Vulture privateer, and adjudged in the high court of admiralty; the goods were restored in the court of appeals, but without costs or damages.

18. The sloop Sally, Mays, belonging to Thomas Fitzsimons, of Philadelphia, was captured the 4th of March, 1794, by the Britannia privateer, and adjudged at Bermuda; the sentence of condemnation was reversed in the court of appeals, but without costs or damages.

19. The brigantine Salome, H. Wesson, master, belonging to Ambrose Vasse of Philadelphia, was captured on the 30th of October, 1794, by the Duke of York privateer, and adjudged at Bermuda; the sentence of condemnation was reversed in the court of appeals, and further proof ordered.

Comparing Bache's counter-statement with the article in this Gazette of Saturday, under the title of the *Triumph of Order*, it appears that the variations are of trifling importance. The information was received through channels which were supposed authentic; and if there were errors they principally arose from confounding some recent transactions with others which took place last Autumn. *Intentional* deception, on the part of the Editor, never disgraced the pages of this Gazette—but if falsehood would ensure a niche in the temple of infamy, it is not a solitary opinion that the Editor of the Aurora has a claim superior to every competitor in the United States.

JOCKEYISM.

Year after year the peal is rung,
From many a patriot's brazen tongue,
That public debts are public curses,
Or any other thing that worse is—
A sink of patronage and power,
Which threatens freedom to devour—
Thus far they go before the wind;
But mark what follows close behind;
The debts are sure a grievous evil,
But then to *pay them* is the devil!
For tho' they bellow e'er so loud,
To catch the wond'ring, gaping croud,
And storm, and rage, and foam, and sweat,
They *never* mean to PAY the debt.
Hence if you should but chance to tell 'em
To lay a tax on Stamped Vellum,
Or any other means and ways,
Which might the public credit raise,
They say, and instantly they swear it,
That their constituents will not bear it.
Debts of all sorts—we mean to slay them,
We'll make them, but will never pay them.

In the article signed Civis, published in yesterday's Gazette, last paragraph, second line for *experience*, read "expedience."

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Ship Ariel, Tarris, Havre, via New-York
Brig Flora, Stevens, W. Indies, do.
Florida, Hoare, St. Jago de Cuba
Hannah, Hammond, North Carolina
Swedish Barque Aparenson, Danbury, Leghorn
Schr. Hannah, M'Leod, Cape Francois
Millay, Wilson, Georgetown
Sloop Brilliant, Watson, Virginia
Sally, Johnson, Do.
Diana, Pearson, Virginia
Ship Star, Woodman, London, via New-York
Snow Maria, Baily, Copenhagen
Brig Fair American, Smith, St. Jago de Cuba
Schr. Neptune, Foster, New-York
Betsey, Barnett, do.
Charlotte, Kitchum, do.

SAILED.

Ship Columbus, Rockwell, Hamburgh
Thomas Chalkley, Clark, Surrinam
South-Carolina, Garman, Charleston
Henrietta, Robertson, New-York
Woodrop Sims, Hodgson Canton
Neptune, Jeffries Batavia
Farmer, M'Collom Amsterdam
Swift Packet, Gribben Savannah
Sally, Gelston Jamaica
Brig Susannah, Hunt C. Francois
Fame, Knox St. Croix
Liberty, Duer St. Bartholomews
Welcome Return, Vanneman Jeremie
Sally, Yeardsly P. au-Prince
Johanna, Thiessen Bremen
Schr. Sincerity, Monteath La Guira
Harmony, Rhodes Curracoa
Fancy, Pointer N. Providence
Patriot, Hammet Wilmington D.
Harriot, Springer N. York

NEW-THEATRE.

On WEDNESDAY, Evening, February 28, Will be presented the COMEDY of

THE JEW.

With the COMIC OPERA of

Peeping Tom of Coventry.

Peeping Tom, (with the song of the Little Farthing Rush-Light) Mr. Harwood, (being his first appearance in that character)

☞ The doors will be opened at half past five, and the performance begin at half past six precisely.

SALT.

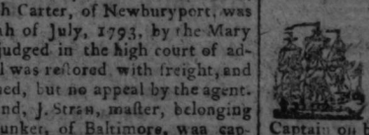
3500 to 4000 bushels of large grained SALT,

From St. Martin's on board the ship Spy, at the Still House wharf—for sale by

Stephen Kingston,

46, Walnut Street.

SAID SHIP



Will sail in a few days

For Savannah in Georgia—For freight or passage apply as above, or to the Captain on board.

February 27 *eod3t

A Gardener wanted,

TO move to the District of Columbia, one who understands his business well, to whom generous encouragement will be given. Application must be made immediately, at No. 5, South Fourth-street, to *GEORGE WALKER.*

Feb 27. *3t

For Sale,

A good situation for a Country SEAT,

FORTY acres of land on the Old York Road, within sight of Germantown and about five miles from the City, the whole being under good fence, and in excellent order as pasture ground.

For further information and terms, apply to JOHN ELLIOTT CRESSON, at his office for the sale of Real Estates, Conveyancing, &c. No. 54, High-street.

2d mo. 26th. 22w&w

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE, AT
W. YOUNG's Book-ſtore,
Corner of Cheſnut and Second ſtreets,
(Price 50 Cents)

Cauſes qui ſe ſont oppoſees aux
Progres du commerce, entre LA FRANCE et les ETATS-UNIS de L'AMERIQUE.
Avec les Moyens de l'accélérer ;
Et la comparaiſon de la Dette Nationale de l'Angleterre, de la France, and des ETATS-UNIS.
In ſix Lettres, addreſſées á Monſieur le Marquis DE LA FAYETTE. Traduit ſur le Manuſcrit Anglais du Colonel SWAN, ancien Membre de la Légiſlature de la République du Maſſachuſſet.

Le Commarce eſt la portion la plus importante des (Richeſſes Nationales.
——Le Trident de Neptune, eſt le ſceptre du Monde. LEMIERE.

Or cauſes that have been oppoſed to the PROGRESS of COMMERCE botween *FRANCE and the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.*
With the means of accelerating it ;
And a compariſon of the National Debts of *England, France*, and *America.*
In Six letters, directed to the Marquis DE LA FAYETTE.

Tranſlated (into French from the original Engliſh Manuſcript of Col. SWAN, formerly a Member of the Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts.

Commerce is the moſt important portion of the Wealth of Nations.
——The Trident of Neptune is the Sceptre of the world. LEMIERE.

AT a juncture when the queſtion of a *Commercial Treaty with France* may ſoon become an object of diſcuſſion, a work of this kind becomes extremely uſeful to thoſe citizens of the United States, who may be deſirous to enable themſelves to view this ſubject, under its various aſpects ; and they will have the ſatisfaction to be furniſhed with the neceſſary data, to judge of the uſefulneſs of this tranſaction.

This work is principally diſtinguiſhed by the richneſs of the obſervations, the perſpicuity of the ideas, and the modeſty of the theory which it contains. At Pars, a man of wit obſerved, that this work was like a rich farmer's barn, heaped up to the very roof with uſeful produce. It is addreſſed to the unfortunate LA FAYETTE, in letters, which fugitive form, the author who could only devote a few weeks to this occupation, was obliged to adopt. Although circumſtances are in many reſpects different at the preſent day, from what they were in the year 1790, when theſe letters were written, yet it may be juſtly ſaid, that ſo many abſolute and permanent data ſtill remain, that the judicious reader will not appreciate the work leſs on that account ; on the contrary, as many of the alterations, which have been made, are the reſult of the author's remarks, it will ſerve to convince him that in all tranſactions, between free nations, every thing may be expected from the efforts of truth and juſtice.

LETTER I.

General view of the obſtacles, created in France, to prevent the extenſion of commerce, with the United States—Obſervations made in a tour, taken for that expreſs purpoſe, upon ſome French manufactures (a precious fragment this). Examination and refutation of the prejudices exiſting in France, againſt the quality of certain productions of the United States, and againſt the advantages of their importation—Demonſtration of the bad policy of laying duties on their importation, principally on proviſions in general, and on ſalt proviſions, and fiſh in particular—Conſiderations on the regulations of the French cuſtom-houſes.

LETTER II.

Obſtacles to the extenſion of trade with France, proceeding from circumſtances and individuals in the United States—Proofs that theſe obſtacles are only temporary and will be removed (they have been removed) by time and the wiſdom of government—Hiſtory of the influence of the American paper money—Important principles and abſtract conſiderations on money and circulation—Cauſes of the ſtagnation of American trade, after the peace—Critical examination of French goods, imported into America, and extraordinary conduct of the French merchants—Effects of good commercial laws; and patriotic wiſhes on this ſubject—Obſervations on money, weights and meaſures.

LETTER III.

Eſſay in the form of a *tableau*, to appraiſe the importations into the United States *from France and England united*. The author examines at each article, whether it can be better furniſhed from France or England—It is principally on this ſubject (which would have aſtoniſhed a mere theoriſt) that the author appears to evince great commercial experience. Theſe kind of *tableaux*, unluckily as difficult to obtain as they are much to be deſired, are the only ſure guides the ſtateſman can take for the policy of treaties deprived of which he is continually deceiving or deceived. We cannot too much admire the apparent exactneſs of colonel Swan's calculations ; and although the propheſies of Lord Sheffield have already been contradicted by experience, and by ſeveral able pens, yet it is curious to ſee the author of the preſent work, diſpute with him the only ground on which he has not been hitherto attacked, by proving that France, under the required condition, will be better able than Great Britain to ſupply us with ſeveral articles, which the Engliſh author allots excluſively and forever to the latter; the author's *partiality affect on* (if he has any) does not appear to have at any time created a *partiality of judgment*. The reſult of this calculation is that in 1789, that is to ſay, at a period when arts and manufactures did not preſent in France the vaſt means and probability of extenſion which they now poſſeſs, that even in 1789, it was preſumable, that France would not only have the means to ſupply one half of any given quantity of the productions of *France and England united*, but alſo to enter into competition with Great Britain for the remainder, in proportion to the wiſdom of her government, and the induſtry of her inhabitants.

LETTER IV.

Calculation of the exportations of the United States, and particular examination of their ſuitableneſs to France ; this is one reaſon why, notwithſtanding the excellent work of Mr. Tench Coxe, Mr. Swan's *tableau* is by no means ſuperfluous ; the principle of the advantages which would reſult to France from the importation of proviſions and raw materials, is every where applied ; and it is upon this argument, that the author eſtabliſhes his demands to the French government, for the limited admiſſion of the productions of his country into France.

LETTER V.

Tableau, of the debt of the United States at that time—Opinions of the author on the finances, on the effects of national debt, on circulation, &c. as more amply detailed in his National Arithmetic printed at Boſton in the year 1786 ; the whole calculated to ſtrengthen in France, the public and private credit of the United States—the happy condition of America, and the miſeries ariſing from the public debt in Europe, are contraſted in the ableſt manner, and under the moſt ſtriking relations, by very curious calculations—Obſervations on the wiſdom and economy which preſide over the public expenſes in Maſſachuſetts. In this place the patriotiſm of the author appears, with all the elevation which a juſt national pride inſpires. The ancient governments of Europe, ſays he, will learn from us the art of economy in recompenſing the ſervices which the country receives : *Among ſt us it will be ſeen, that men are choſen for places, and not places for men.* This letter concludes with a general view of the public property, depoſited in the hands of the government of the United States.

LETTER VI

General examination of the defects of the commercial policy of France with reſpect to the United States ; many of theſe obſervations have produced the effects for which they were intended, others ſtill remain, pointing out the reforms to be made in future, as a good chart marks the ſhoals and rocks. The author concludes his work, by fixing his attention on his country, and the great men who have rendered it illuſtrious ; and we take a pleaſure in quoting what he ſays of the preſent chief of our government. To praiſe a man when he exerciſes a diſtinguiſhed employment, is common, and may be taken for flattery ; but whilſt he is in private life, it is the homage of ſincerity.

Note, page 316 of the work,

* Les habitans des Etats-unis, ſuivant dans leur choix le bien public, & excites par un principe de reconnoiſſance, choiſirent M. John Adams pour vice-preſident du nouveau congres. Ses efforts, pour preſerver le peuple des intrigues formees par le gouvernement Anglais contre ſa liberte, le rendirent tres-ſuſpect a ceux qui etoient en pouvoir. Le peuple, convaincu de ſon merite, le choiſit pour un de ſes repreſentans dans le premier congres. De ce nombre etoit auſſi M. Samuel Adams, patriote auſſi intrepide, qu'infatigable. La revolution Americaine doit beaucoup a la perſeverance de ſes travaux, & a ſes talens diſtinges. Ceux que M. John Adams a developpes dans le traite de paix, qui s'eſt fait a Paris en 1783, ont prouve qu'il etoit miniſtre auſſi habile que grand politique. Et dans ſon ouvrage ſur la defenſe de la conſtitution Americaine, il a montae toutes les cannoiſſances qui forment les vrais juriſconſultes & les hommes de loi ; connoiſſances neceſſaires, pour remplir honorablement les fonctions de preſident du ſenat des Etats-unis.

NOTICE.

A Manufactory of yellow and delft ware,

Such as never was in this Country before, has been been lately erected at Tivoli, Red Hook Landing, on the Eaſt Bank of Hudſon's River, ſtate of New-York, where any article of various ſorts and ſhapes may be executed, as well as earthern ſtoves upon a new conſtruction, that ſaves three fourths of the fuel commonly uſed in caſt iron ſtoves or open chymnies ; they are beſides very wholeſome and ornamental, by applying to

J. MOUCHET,

Wanted a ſkillful hand to attend to the baking and glazing part of the ſaid ware. Generous appointments will be given. Apply as above, or to
DAVID BROOKS, Eſq.
No. 72 South 5th Street.
Feb. 19. eod4w

To Be Sold,

AGREEABLY to the laſt will and teſtament of WILLIAM HEYSHAM, deceaſed, and poſſeſſion given immediately, a valuable property in Arch ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreets, conſiſting of the houſe, No. 107, with the lot on which it is erected, a ſtable, and other improvements.—The houſe is 20 feet front, and contains ten good apartments. The lot is of the ſame breadth as the houſe and 209 feet deep, with a well of water and a very capacious walled ciſtern, both with pumps in good repair. The ſtable ſtands on the rear of the lot and will accommodate four horſes and a carriage. This property enjoys the perpetual privilege of a 26 feet court and an alley, 8 feet wide, extending to Cherry Street. Its central poſition and the advantages it poſſeſſes with reſpect to free ventilation, renders it well worthy the attention of any perſon wiſhing to poſſeſs an eligible property in Philadelphia,

For further particulars enquire at No 88, Vine Street—of
ROBERT HEYSHAM, or FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE, } Acting Executors.
January 11 §

NOTICE.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of WILLAM FLEEWTOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts, properly atteſted ; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſame, are deſired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, } *Adminiſtr'r*
No. 25, So. Third-ſtreet. }
January 4. dtf

To be ſold,

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two ſtory brick Houſe and Kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. ſituate on the Iriſh tract lane, in the townſhip of Moyamenſing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taſte and elegance, ſtand unrivalled.
December 1. dtf

New-York, January 24, 1798.
PROPOSALS
By Arondt Van Hook,
Proprietor of the Reading Room ;
For Publiſhing by Subſcription,
An Appeal to Impartial Poſterity,
By MADAME ROLAND ;
Wife of the Miniſter of the Interior in France.
CONDITIONS.

Theſe ſcarce and very valuable Hiſtorical Memoirs, (which ran through two London editions in a few months,) will be compriſed in 2 vols. octavo, of 400 pages each.

They will be printed on fine paper and a new type, and delivered to Subſcribers, neatly bound and lettered, at 1 dollar and 50 cents per volume—one third of the Subſcription money to be paid on delivery of the firſt volume—the remainder when the work is compleat.

To Printers, Bookſellers, and others, who acquire Subſcriptions, the uſual allowance will be made.

☞ Subſcriptions are taken at the Reading-Room, No. 149, Water ſtreet—the Printing-Office, 149, Pearl-ſtreet—and at the different Bookſtores in New-York—Alſo, by William Young, corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreet, and the Editor of the Gazette of the United States, Philadelphia.

As ſoon as a ſufficient number of Subſcribers are obtained, the work will be put to preſs, and compleated with the utmoſt diſpatch.
Feb. 20. eod2m

PROPOSALS,
FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A NEW AND INTERESTING WORK, ENTITLED,
A TREATISE
ON THE POLICE OF LONDON,
Containing a detail of the various crimes and miſdemeanors, by which public and private property, are, at preſent, injured and endangered : And ſuggeſting remedies for their prevention.
BY A MAGISTRATE,
Acting for the counties of Middleſex, Surry, Kent, and Eſſex ; for the city and liberty of Weſtminſter ; and for the liberty of the Tower of London.

CONDITIONS.

This work will be printed in a large octavo, on an excellent Engliſh paper—It will be delivered to ſubſcribers, bound in boards, at the moderate price of *One Dollar and a half* ; although the laſt London edition, on inferior paper and meanly bound, is now ſold at two dollars and a half. To non-ſubſcribers the price will be raiſed.

Whatever encouragement may be given by ſubſcription, it will be committed to the preſs without delay ; and, barring accidents, will be ready for publication early in April.

☞ Subſcriptions will be thankfully received at BENJAMIN DAVIES's's book-ſtore, No 68, High-ſtreet, and by moſt of the other bookſellers in the city ; by George Hill, in Baltimore ; and by Samuel Campbell, and A. Drummond, in New-York.
January 31. 2awta

PROPOSALS,
BY THE
Inſurance Company of North America.

For INSURANCE againſt FIRE, on Dwelling-Houſes, Ware-Houſes, and other Buildings (and on Goods contained in ſuch Buildings) diſtant from Philadelphia, in the United States.

I. Common Inſurances, on hazards of the firſt claſs, will be undertaken at a premium of about half per cent. per annum. For extra hazardous riſques a larger premium will be required, which will vary according to circumſtances, ſeldom exceeding one per cent. per annum ; but in ſome inſtances, where the property inſured is not only in itſelf extra hazardous, but rendered ſtill more ſo by the vicinity of extra hazardous buildings and occupations, the premium demanded will be raiſed according to circumſtances.

Houſes and Ware Houſes, the walls and partitions of which are wholly of ſtone or brick, well conſtructed, ſo as to be guarded as well as may be againſt fires from within, and free from extra hazardous buildings and occupations in their neighborhood, will be deemed hazardous of the firſt claſs, and may be inſured to their full value.

Alſo Goods and Merchandize, not of an extra hazardous kind, in caſks, bales, or packages, depoſited in ſuch buildings, to an amount not exceeding 4000 dollars ; but if more than this ſum is required to be inſured in one tenement, an additional premium will be required, in proportion to circumſtances.

II. Inſurances will alſo be made on buildings and goods extra hazardous, at premiums proportioned to the riſque. But it is not eaſy to arrange theſe under particular heads or claſſes, ſo as to deſcribe each with the neceſſary accuracy. Each caſe muſt therefore be decided upon according to the circumſtances attending it ; and theſe circumſtances will, in general, appear from the deſcription accompanying the application.

Buildings partly conſtructed of brick or ſtone, are preferable to thoſe wholly wooden. And in both caſes, the ſtile of building, how they are occupied, how they are ſituated, the neighboring buildings, and how occupied, are conſiderations to be taken into view. And with reſpect to goods, their tendency, whether from their nature, or from the manner in which they are expoſed, either to commence or to increaſe an accidental fire, and their liability in ſuch ſtate to receive damage by wet, or by ſudden and haſty removal, or to be ſtolen in time of confuſion and hurry, are all circumſtances of weight ; and the premiums muſt be proportioned accordingly.

III. The following conditions are to be underſtood by the parties.

1ſt. The inſurance is not binding till the ſtipulated premium be paid ; but it ſhall be deemed effectual from the time of ſuch payment and acceptance thereof, whether the policy be immediately ſigned or not.

2d. Inſurances may be renewed at the expiration of the term of the policy, without further expenſes than the payment of the premium of the renewed term, the circumſtances continuing the ſame as they were underſtood by the Inſurers at the time the former inſurance was made ; but the payment of the premium is eſſential to ſuch renewal ; and if the party inſured ſuffers any time to elapſe after the expiration of the former inſurance, before he pays a premium for the renewal, he is not inſured during ſuch time ; nor can the inſurance be renewed on the former policy but by computing the commencement of the renewal from the expiration of the former inſurance. The ſubject of inſurance may nevertheleſs be open to treaty for a new inſurance.

3d. If any other inſurance be made on the ſame property ; it muſt be made known at the time of application, otherwiſe the policy made on ſuch application will be void.

4th Goods held in truſt, or on conſignment, may be inſured as ſuch in a ſeparate policy ; but they are not to be conſidered as inſured otherwiſe.

5th. This company will not be liable or accountable for any loſs or damage occaſioned by any foreign invaſion, or by any military or uſurped force, or by reaſon of any civil commotion ; or occaſioned by gunpowder, aquafortis or other thing of the like kind kept in the building, or amongſt the property inſured.

6th. Bills of Exchange, Bonds and other Securities, Title Deeds, Money, Bank and other promiſſory Notes, are not included in any inſurance ; nor are paintings, medals, jewels, gems, antique curioſities, or mirrors exceeding the value of twenty-five dollars each, to be conſidered as inſured unleſs particularly mentioned and by ſpecial agreement.

7th. No inſurance will be made for a ſhorter term than one year, nor for a longer term than ſeven years. Perſons chooſing to inſure for ſeven years ſhall be allowed one year's premium by way of diſcount : One third of a years premium ſhall be abated in like manner on an inſurance for three years.

8th. Loſſes ſuſtained by fire on property inſured, ſhall be paid in thirty days after due proof and liquidation thereof, without deduction.

A deſcription of the property to be inſured will be expected with each application, to be made by a maſter carpenter and ſigned by him, as well as by the owner of the building or applicant for inſurance, and atteſted before a Notary or principal Magiſtrate, who will certify his knowledge of the parties and their credibility.

With reſpect to *Houſes and other Buildings*,

1ſt. The ſite and poſition ; deſcribing the ſtreet or road on or near which the building ſtands ; its contiguity to water, and other circumſtances relative to the extinguiſhment of fire in caſe of accident ; and particularly whether any and what fire companies are eſtabliſhed, and engines provided, in the place or neighbourhood.

2d. The materials of which it is built, whether of brick, ſtone or wood, and what part of each, as well as to the outſide walls as inſide or partition walls, and their reſpective height and thickneſs ; the ſtyle of the roof and of what materials ; how ſecured by battlements or party-walls ; what kind of acceſs to the top of the houſe and to the chimnies ; whether any and what electric rods ; the number and kind of fire places ; and the kind of depoſit for aſhes.

3d. The dimenſions of the building and how divided, and the ſtyle in which it is finiſhed ſo as to enable indifferent perſons to judge in what manner it is to be repaired or rebuilt in caſe of injury ; the age and condition of the building, and how occupied, whether merely as a dwelling houſe, or for any other, and for what purpoſe ; alſo an eſtimate of the value of the houſe or building independent of the ground.

4th. The ſituation with reſpect to other buildings or back buildings, whether adjoining or not, comprehending at leaſt one hundred feet each way : what kind of buildings are within that diſtance, how built, of what materials, and how occupied or improved, whether as dwellings for private families or otherwiſe : whether any and what trade or manufactory is carried on, and particularly whether there be any extra hazardous articles uſed, or uſually depoſited in the houſe, or within the diſtance aforeſaid, and of what kind.

Reſpecting *goods* in Houſes, Warehouſes, &c.

1. A general deſcription of the building in which they are kept will be expected, ſimilar in all reſpects, as to the danger from fire, with that required for Inſurance on the buildings themſelves.

2. A deſcription of the kinds and nature of the goods, whether in caſks or other packages, or opened ; and whether diſplayed in whole pieces or in the uſual form for retailing. And if the goods vary materially in kind, a general eſtimate of the value of each kind propoſed to be inſured ; but in the laſt particular minuteneſs of deſcription is not expected.

3. Articles of the following kinds are deemed extra hazardous, though in various degrees, in whatever building they may be placed, viz. pitch, tar, turpentine, roſin, wax, tallow, oil, inflammable ſpirits, ſulphur, hemp, flax, cotton, dry goods of an inflammable kind opened.—Glaſs, china ware or porcelain, eſpecially unpacked ; Looking glaſſes, jewelery ; and all other articles more than commonly inflammable, or more than commonly liable to injury by ſudden removal or by moiſtures, or particularly obnoxious to theft on an alarm of fire.

Letters poſt paid, directed to the Secretary of the Board of Directors, will be duly attended to. An *order* for Inſurance accompanied by the means of paying the premium, will be immediately executed on the premium being paid. If the application contain an *enquiry* only, it will be anſwered.

By order of the Board,
EBENEZER HAZARD, *Sec'ry.*
Office of the Inſurance Company *of* North America ; *Philad. Feb.* 1, 1798. }
Feb. 14.

James C. & Samuel W. Fiſher.
AT THEIR STORE,
No. 213, corner of Arch and Front ſtreet.
HAVE FOR SALE,
Cotton and worſted Hoſiery in trunks, aſſorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannel
Ditto ſutty romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Pullicat ſilk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madraſs ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffeties
4000 pieces Nankeens, and
Few cheſts beſt Hyſon Tea
Alſo—1500 boxes beſt London Window Glaſs, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hhds. Glaſs Ware aſſorted, which they will diſpoſe of cheaper than any in the city.
Nov. 18 3tawtf

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HAVE FOR SALE,
A few bales Baftas, Coſſas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 caſks RICE, and
A parcel of ſhip building RED CEDAR.
Oct. 27. §

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N. B. All tranſlations from and into the French, Engliſh and Spaniſh Languages, executed with accuracy and diſpatch. co1m *nov.* 15.

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Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.
June 5th, 1797. §1mſtf

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Printed by order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives
December 20 §

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nov. 21. §12t

PROPOSALS for PUBLISHING
A new Commercial Work in the City of Philadelphia, to be entitled
The Philadelphia Price-Current,
AND
Nautical Recorder.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subſcriber having been engaged in carrying on a publication in Boſton under the title of the "*Boſton Price Current, and Marine Intelligencer ;*" a work, for utility and extent of circulation, equal perhaps to any publication of the kind in Europe or America, is now induced to riſque an attempt to publiſh a ſimilar paper under the patronage of the citizens of Philadelphia. He makes the attempt from a perſuaſion that a publication for general benefit, and extenſive information, will receive as much ſupport from the liberal minds of the merchants and others of this city, as places of leſs opulence in the United States—and although little immediate benefit ſhould reſult to the citizens from ſuch a publication, yet it might prevent an idea abroad which ſome have induſtriouſly circulated, that the trade of this extenſive city was on the decline, and contracted into ſo narrow a ſphere that it would not ſupport a Price Current.

The general anxiety that prevails in the commercial world at this critical period, renders a work of the kind particularly uſeful and neceſſary—Nor can the utility be doubted, when it is conſidered how extenſive the trade and particularly the inſurance are affected in this city.—A careful publication of the ſailing and arrival of veſſels in different parts of the world—advice from veſſels at ſea—accidents happening in and out of port,—are ever circumſtances that ought to be known by the merchant and underwriter, and one information of this kind may ſave more than the coſt of a hundred papers through life. The Editor engages to uſe his utmoſt endeavors to make it honorable and profitable to himſelf, ſenſible that it can be done only by making it acceptable to his patrons.

This publication will contain, a general Price Current of all articles of importation & exportation, with the duties on importation, in this City, New-York and Boſton—Foreign Price Currents, in general ; to obtain which the various European publications will be procured, particularly thoſe of London, Liverpool, Briſtol, Hamburgh, &c.—all arrivals and clearances in the principal ports in America, and every article of nautical information which can in any manner be uſeful or intereſting to merchants in general. It will likewiſe contain Prices of Stocks in the different parts of the United States, corrected by eminent Brokers—Cuſtom houſe importations—Laws, Arrets and Decrees of commercial tendency, &c. &c.

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February 20. ruf&m3t

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